TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES

Deceased Said to Have Intimated Intention to Commit Suicide.

BURIAL TO OCCUR TOMORROW

Today at noon Coroner Carr held an inquest in the case of Charles E. Arnold, the special delivery messenger boy whose dead body, with a pistol, dime novel and whisky flask near it, was found in the White Lot early yesterday morning, as published in yesterday's Star. Several witnesses were examined, among them companiors of the deceased. It was apparent to the minds of the jury that it was a ease of suicide, and a verdict to this effect was rendered.

Physician's Testimony.

Dr. Juenemann of the Emergency Hospital was the first witness examined. He testified that he was called to the White Lot about 6:25 o'clock yesterday morning and found that death had taken place at least two hours before. The wound may have been inflicted five or six hours before he was called. Asked if he thought the case was one of suicide, he said he could not tell. The dead boy's nose was bruised and there was a bullet wound in his right temple. So far as he knew, he admitted, the body may have been brought there from some other place and dropped on the grass. The body had been disturbed by the police before he arrived. He saw no pool of blood on the grass, nor did he look for blood. The officers were about to re-move the body and he made no investiga-Witness thought that the fact of the wound being in the right temple and the weapon having been held close to the

head made the suicide theory plausible.

Policeman Austin, who went to the lot
and found the body, after his attention had been called to it, said there was a stream of blood leading from the wound to a point several inches from the head. It was his idea that the young man was lying on the ground when the shot was fired. The leaves on the grass about where the body was discovered were undisturbed, and it was his opinion that the deceased had fired the shot. Witness produced the pistol, whisky flask and dime novel found on the grass rear the body, and explained the positions in which they were found. He was certain the weapon could have been discharged by Arnold and then dropped.

At the Theater.

William Wagner, 1992 8th street northwest, testified that Wednesday night he was at Kernan's Theater, and he had a seat behind Arnold. Witness was a little late getting in, and Arnold turned to him and said: "You're too late to get a drink." Arnold, he said, told him that he had a bottle of whisky, and he had paid a dollar a pint for it. Witness intimated that he did not believe him, and Arnold then offered to bet him that what he said was true, and said he could take him out on 11th street and find the bottle. Witness said he was more interested in the show than he was in betting, and refused to go. Arnold, he said, then told him he would treat, and ordered beer.
"Did Arnold appear to be under the in-

fluence of liquor?' the coroner inquired.
"No, sir," answered witness; "so far as I know he only had two heers."

Witness said he knew that Arnold had money, but did not know the amount. Waliace Morgan, a companion of the deceased, testified that he met Arnold near Rhode Island avenue and Sth street about 6 o'clock Wednesday, and started down the city with him. They soon met a young man named Peake, whom Arnold called aside and asked to buy something for him. They separated and Peake soon returned and gave Arnold something. and gave Arnold something.

"It's a 32," Peake said to him. "Be reful with it, for they have my name and it may cause trouble if anything happens. Then Arnold again asked him to buy him something. He (Peake) went away and re-turned with a bottle of whisky. Witness told of their visit to the theater, and said that the flask found on the lot was not the one Arnold had Wednesday night. The one Arnold had Wednesday night. The bottle was carried by witness part of the time. Arnold told him that he (Arnold) had been discharged, and said he was going to New York and get a good job. Witness begged him to go home, but he refused. Arnold gave witness 10 cents for car fare When they separated Arnold said good-bye and promised to write to him. He told wit old gave witness 10 cents for car fare. s he would answer his letters and would send him money if he ever needed it.

Asked why he did not go to the depot
with Arnold, he said the latter would not

Bought the Pistol for Him.

James A. Peake, 1245 7th street, testified that Wednesday night he met Arnold on the street. "I bought the gun for him." said witness

"He told me he was going on a bicycle ride to Baltimore." Witness was asked what he knew of the dead man, and he said he never knew him

"What did he say?" the coroner inquired.

to drink. Wednesday night, he said, Ar-nold had a flask of whisky in his pocket, and he asked witness to take a drink, but refused to do so. When we separated," said witness, "Ar-

nold said to me: 'Here's a quarter, go get yourself a drink, for I may never see you That was the last witness saw of him.

Asked if he knew of any reason why Ar-nold should have taken his life, witness said Arnold had told him he had had some transaction with a High School girl, and that she had gone back on him. The witness thought this had made him despondent. He did not know the name of the girl, but he had seen her standing on the corner of 7th and P streets many afternoons talking to Arnold. noons talking to Arnold.

The flask found near the body witness identified as the one Arnold had offered him a drick from, but he had not accepted it. The label on the flask showed that it had come from Costello's, on loth street: but a juror said he knew that Mr. Costelldees not sell to boys. Witness said he did not buy whisky for Arnold Wednesday night, but he had bought liquor for him on previous occasions. He repeated that he bought the pistof because Arnold said he was going on a bicycle trip to Baltim and again denied that he bought whisky for

him Wednesday. Ernest Harding, a friend of the deceased, testified that he met Arnold on the street about noon Monday, and that Arnold want-ed to borrow \$10. He pleaded for the loan of the money, and said if he didn't get it semething would happen. Arnold added:
"I don't like to go home without any

Witness said he had known of Arnold's borrowing meney from other boys. On one occasion he borrowed \$4 and paid \$8 for it

the following pay day.

Other Witnesses.

Special Officer Harry Hand told the jury the part he took in the investigation, and J. B. Baker testified that he heard the shot fired about twelve minutes after 11 o'clock. He was in his office in the Corcoran building, and when he went out to see the fire engines he heard the shot fired.

Ernest Freese, a messenger boy, was with Arnold yesterday morning. The latter wanted him to go in Saks' and buy a pistol, but he declined to do so.

"I'm one of the kind who has to carry a "I'm one of the kind who has to carry a pistol," was Arnold's explanation of why he wanted the weapon. They went to a house near 13th and C streets southwest, where they talked to a girl. During the where they talked to a girl. During the conversation he heard Arnold say he had engagements for every night this week. He also heard him say he supposed he would have to sign his resignation the next

examined. He told the jury that Arnold wanted to borrow \$10, and said if he didn't get it something would happen.

The funeral of Arnold will take place tomorrow afternoon from his late home on Rhode Island avenue.

It matters little what it is that you want -whether a situation or a servant-a "want" ad, in The Star will reach the

"The Dependable Store."

Goldenberg's.

Goldenberg's, "The Dependable Store" Goldenberg's With Dependable Store" "The Dependable Store."

Goldenberg's.

"The Dependable Store."

tomorrow that will set all Washington agog. We have secured from one of our regular makers—and he is considered one of the best in this counfor others because of the big values which we have arranged. This isn't

ginning of the season for

# Such extraordinarily low prices.

Cioth capes of kersey, boucles and frieze, in celors and black, tastefally braided; some trimmed with Thibet fur; have Empire pleat back; are in lengths from 18 to 27 inches; and are \$5 to \$9 values as clear as day-

your choice \$2.75

Imported English kersey capes in black and in the new shades of tan, blue, royal and green; handsomely braided; some are trimmed with rows of narrow satin strips; other with kersey strips; some are lined with beautiful colored satin, and some with taffeta silk; none are worth less than \$18-and just to think, we offer

your choice \$8.98

All lengths in a lot of silk seal plush capes (guaranteed the best Saltz's plush), embr (guaranteed the best Saliz's plush), chlorodered with braid and handsomelytrimmed with jet beads—some with Thibet fur; others with Marten; satin lined; new Empire pleat with Marten; satin lined; new Empire pleat back and immense ripple sweep-capes such as you'll pay \$15 for about town, and call them cheap at that, we offer

your choice \$5.98

Lot of handsomely cut jet trimmed and plain Saltz's best silk seal plush capes; trimmed with heavy curled Thibet fur; in lengths from 18 to 30 inches; many beau-tifully braid embroidered; absolutely waterproof; satin lined—such as you cannot buy elsewhere for less than \$20—

your choice \$8.75

# THE JACKETS.

Ladies' handsome French kersey jackets in newest shades of tan; seams finished with kersey straps; velvet inlaid collars; fancy pocket lapels; some lined shroughout with taffeta silk; finished with pearl buttons and cannot be duplicated elsewhere under \$12.50,

your choice \$6.98

Ladies' Persian lamb, astrakhan and nov-elty boucle jackets; black or colered satin lined; shield front and new coat back-just such a coat for which you'll be asked \$15 to \$18 about town-

your choice \$8

Ladies' Russian blouse jackets; with full or tight-fitting backs; velvet collars and belf; in newest shades, such as ravy, tan, bluet and green; lined with handsome taf-feta or Roman striped slik, as you prefer— \$20 values the world over—

your choice \$13.98

### Child's Coats.

Children's double-breasted recers; made with empire or plain back; plain or fancy cloths, including handsome camel's hair; some ere made with cape and none are worth less than \$4 and many are worth \$5—in sizes from 4 to 12 years your choice \$2.85

Children's recfers of plain and two-toned bourles, made with empire back; some richly trimmed; some have capes; are in red, bluet, navy, green and brown and are \$8 values your choice \$3.98

Silk waist special

Tomorrow we shall put on sale a lot of ladies' beautiful black and changeable taffeta silk waists—the latter in all the newest cembinations; made with clusters of tucks down front and back; with detachable linen collars and fancy cuffs, and you may have your choice \$4.85

\$12.50 Boas, \$9.75

A lot of the genuine ostrich feather boas; those which are 1½ yards long, full and fluffy and beautiful and which are sold as a bargain about town for \$12.50—shall go on sale tomorrow for

try—a lot of jackets and capes and children's coats, made up from the remnants of the big bolts of material which he had left when he stopped filling, orders, together with a lot of sample garments which his traveling representatives have been showing throughout the country and taking orders therefrom. The whole lot is immense, and being such we got them at prices which are extraordinarily low for this time of the season. them at prices which are extraordinarily low for this time of the season.

The entire purchase is in—has been marked—and tomorrow morning you will be given the privilege of picking them out. You'll admit that such high-class exclusive granters are such high-class exclusive granters. They have now, and they are congratulating themselves that such a store as "Goldenberg's" exists, for ever since they have been saving from ble thing, because these makers were under contract with a large departance of the season. Store as "Goldenberg's" exists, for ever since they have been saving from ble thing, because these makers were under contract with a large departance of the season. Store as "Goldenberg's" exists, for ever since they have been saving from ble thing, because these makers were under contract with a large departance of the season. Store as "Goldenberg's" exists, for ever since they have been saving from ble thing, because these makers were under contract with a large departance of the season. Store as "Goldenberg's" exists, for ever since they have been saving from ble thing, because these makers were under contract with a large departance of the season. Store as "Goldenberg's" exists, for ever since they have been saving from ble thing, because these makers were under contract with a large departance of the season of the

450 pairs of boys' wool chevlot pin check pattern knee pants—extra heavy quality and strong and durable—the best 50c. school pants made—in sizes 5 to 15 years—29c.

A lot of boys' fine wool chinchilla reefers, collars trimmed with wide braid—in sizes 3 to 8 years—which were bought to sell for \$5-will be put on sale tomor- \$3.98

215 boys' fine all-wool suits-cassimeres cheviots, covert cloths and boucles-\$4.50 and \$5 values-will be put on a separate 

Children's all-wool plaid figured cheviot golf caps, lined with satin-usually 25c.

Boys' and giris' blue cloth Tam O'Shan-

ers, which are being sold about town for 25c.—will be put on sale for a 12c. day at..... Boys' soft and stiff bosom shirts-made of

splendid quality percale, in handsome pat-terns, with detached or attached collars sizes 12 to 14 neck - which sell everywhere for 50c.—tomorrow will go 36c.

Boys' and girls' blue polka dot bleycle hats—which are selling for 50c. e'se-29c. where—here tomorrow for.......

## A sacrifice in men's shirts.

If you don't mind a slight finger mark or a spot of dust, you can get a bargain tomorrow that is a hargain. We have a lot of men's white laundered shirts, which were nade for an exclusive haberdisher. In putting them up they were slightly soiled, and so he refused to take them. They have 2100 4-ply linea bosom, patent neckband, and they were made to sell for \$1.25. They are as fine a shirt as you

924, 926, 928 7th, running through to 704-706 K st. 924, 926, 928 7th running through to 704-706 K st. 924, 926, 928 7th, running through

Special bargains for a day. Calldren's 4-thread fast black derby ribbed hose, which are splendid value at 25c.

Ladies' 2-thread fast black double sole

Ladies' Balbriggan ribbed heavy fleeced vests and pants—will be offered for 19c.

Ladies' fine white swiss ties, with deep

27-inch white Brussels net, for tiesa yard-will be offered tomorrow23c.

-you may have tomorrow-per yard 25c.

inches wide-for which you usually pay 19c. a yard-will go tomorrow 11c.

Menen's famous Talcum powder-12c.

Bargains of our own.

hand-sewed button and lace shoes, in a variety of styles of kangaroo, vici and chrome kid, flussian calf, dongola, etc., sorts of tips, which are sold about town for \$3.50 and \$4\$2.98 kid, Russian calf, dongola, etc., with all

the traveling representatives.

kangaroo, vici kid, box calf, calf, etc.-tipped-made of solid leather and warranted, in sizes 81/2 to 131/2-such as are sold about

#### Free with shoes tomorrow night.

First of all they are the finest ladies' hand-made shoes that are turn-

There are scarcely two pairs alike, and there isn't a pair among

ed out. They are in every stylish effect, with high heels, low heels and

medium heels, with tips of same and of patent leather, with plain and

cork soles; they are the fall and winter of '97 patterns just returned by

them that would sell for less than \$3, and most of them are \$4, \$5 and \$6

Choice of them for \$1.97,

because it is the greatest shoe bargain that the people of this city have

the finest productions of this celebrated manufactory-in fact, they are

Every pair is guaranteed, but that is scarcely necessary, for they are

values. It does "the dependable store" good to be able to offer you

Tomorrow night from 8 to 10 we shall give free with every pair of shoes at \$2 or more a pair of ladies' black tailor-made overgaiters. It's worth your while to shop at night here with this offer staring you in the

#### SHEEP FROM MONTANA.

#### An Excess of 100,000 Over Last Year's Shipments.

From the Helena Independent.

The sheep arriving in St. Paul are, in large proportion, en route for other mar-They remain here from sixty to kets. ninety days. - The men engaged in the business here of feeding sheep buy the business here of feeding sheep buy the stock in Montana. They lease the barns for their shelter of the stock yards comfor their shelter of the stock yards company. The provender is purchased by the owners themselves from the mills of Minne-apolis and Duluth, and the hay comes from apolis and Duluth, and the hay comes from the could have more thoroughly understood the employes' side of the question apolis and Duiuth, and the hay comes from the country tributary to St. Paul. As a rule, the sheep come in good condition. The Montana grasses are rich and nutritious, more than ord Montana grasses are rich and nutritious, and the appearance of the animals indicates a thritty and healthy condition. Or course, when they arrive they go upon an entirely different diet from that to which they have been accustomed from their infancy. There is danger, at first, of gorging. They are gaunt when they come in, line in the call of the course, when they arrive they go upon an entirely different diet from that to which they have been accustomed from their infancy. There is danger, at first, of gorging woman of far more than ordinary girl determination and ambition. During the latter part of her service as forewoman she studied to fit herself to become a stenographer, and ultimately secured a good position in Milford at this work, whereupon she resigned at Spaulding's. ing. They are gaunt when they come in, so far as outward appearances so, though healthy and of wholesome flesh. Occasionsheep are delicate in their tastes for the altered character of nutriment offered them; but within a week or ten days they take kindly to the new bill of fare and do justice to it.

On the other hand, some are so pleased with their new conditions of living that they are like a beginner on a champagne feast-they can't get enough of it. a while this results in an explosion; the animal practically kills himself on fast living. During the first ten days they are fed on light screenings, and after that they are supplied with richer grain. Sheep might be laid off at St. Paul for a few days, for instance, after their long journey from the Montana ranches, and then shipped to the Chicago market; but the increased weight had derived while here would evaporate before they reached their destina-tion. That is not regarded as in any sense fattening. It is simply feeding or stuffing. Time is necessary to effect assimilation of food and condensation into flesh. Thus the feeding for a period of sixty or ninety days becomes a contribution to the weight of the animal, which is, in a certain sense, per-

manent, and which cannot be appreciably

reduced within a reasonable period of tran-There are two feeding seasons for sheep here—the autumn and the spring. At this period of the year the autumn supply is coming forward for feeding and preparation for the winter market. By the time this is exhausted the spring lots begin to Thus it happens that by June 1, when the clipping season begins, there are large numbers of sheep right hereabouts whose winter fleeces are clipped by their ewners in transit to market. This provides an excellent supply of wool and is one ma terial source of profit to the feeders at this station. This industry has increased here year by year since the establishment of the yards. A local dealer said yesterday that about 35,000 sheep were shorn here last spring, and he estimates that the number will be largely increased during the coming season. One of the largest stock yards firms will put in shearing machines for next year's clipping. These machines or instruments are something like improved horse clippers. They are operated by steam power or electricity. The work is accomplished rapidly. The sheep are shorn with great uniformity and without the cutting of the skin and flesh so often resulting from the hand methods which, until recently, so generally prevail-

There is no breeding at these feeding stations, and lambs are rarely dropped. The stock that comes forward consists, for the most part, of wethers and lambs. The wethers are superior for mutton uses. The ewes are retained on the ranches until they are sent to market as an inferior grade

for mutton product.

Only a small percentage of the sheep fed here are sold for local use, probably not more than 15 per cent. The indications are, at present, that about 350,000 sheep will be fed here during this season, which will be something like an excess of 100,000 over the last year's number, and it is believed that at least 50 per cent more than last year will be fed at the South St. Paul

#### WOMAN AS AN ARBITRATOR. Miss Clara Fisher Succeeded in Settling a Factory Trouble. From the Boston Globe.

That Miss Clara J. Fisher of Milford, the first woman ever chosen to act as expert assistant to the state board of arbitration and conciliation, was able in the recent difficulty between the B. H. Spaulding Company of Milford and its employes to fulfill her duties to the satisfaction of both sides testifies to her freedom from petty prejudices as well as to her large-minded ser se of justice.

Miss Fisher is a pleasant-faced young weman something over thirty, who lives with her aged aunt in the preity little man-t facturing town of Milford, the picturesque name of which makes one hark back to the days when a rushing stream rather than a loaring stream turned the wheels of the

mills.

Graduated from the town high school, Miss Fisher came out into the world with a pretty clear notion that she would like to be a teacher, but the fact that just at that

time a friend was entering upon work at the Knewltor straw factory, in a neighbor-ing town, decided her to enter mill life. In a year or two her duty to her age!

aunt, for whom she now tenderly cares, called her back to Milford, and after temporarily working in a village dry goods store she accepted the position of overseer in the straw factory of B. H. Spaulding. For nine years she acceptably filled the place, having charge of a room in which sixty women were employed. Dur-

Miss Fisher is a young woman of far

Miss Fisher had always been very popular with the girls working under her at Spaulding's, and at the time of the recent strike the employe; called upon her re-peatedly and asked her to serve them as assistant to the board of arbitration. She

at length accepted, and promised to serve to the best of her ability.

With the man appointed by the board at the suggestion of Spaulding, the employer, Miss Fisher visited, besides Spaulding's factory, six other similar mills, comparing the work and the conditions with those at the factory under consideration. At all six the investigators were received with courtesy, only two out of the six refusing to give information. They withdrew as

politely as possible.

Miss Fisher found the surroundings in the factories inspected all that could be desired and the relations between employers and employed extremely pleasant. no factory visited had there ever been a strike, difficulties being settled quietly to

the satisfaction of both parties.

In two weeks the board of arbitration, with the assistance of Miss Fisher and the other expert, settled the Spaulding difficulty satisfactorily, the sewing of one hundred yards of straw being the unit adopted for yards of straw being the unit adopted for yards of straw being the unit adopted for payment. For her services to the board Miss Fisher and her coworker received each \$7 a day and expenses.

#### Low Prices in the Iron Trade.

From the Engine ring Magazine. So far as the question of the problematical continuance of the present low range of prices is concerned, it must not be overlooked that each succeeding period of depression in the history of the American iron trade has discovered a lower depth, in what was previously deemed to be the lowest depth possible. Take bessemer pig iron as a case in point-this being virtually the basis of the American iron and steel industry. In the period 1873-79 the lowest price known for this product was \$19.50, and that price was then deemed to be all but impossible. In the next serious depression, 1884-85, the price of \$17 was reached; and in the period 1891-94 the low-est price was \$10.50. But during the last twelve months considerable quantities of bessemer pig iron have been sold for less than 40s. per ton, or 6 to 8s. per ton more than European rates; and it is ciaimed that under present conditions pig iron can be made at Pittsburg for less than 35s. per ton, or, approximately, 10s. per ton below its estimated cost in Europe. It has been much the same with other leading commodities, steel rails for exemple, believe been dities-steel rails, for example, having regarded as phenomenally low at \$40 in the period 1873-79; at \$28 in the period 1884-85; and at \$24 in 1891-94, but being now sold at in Pittsburg. sold at \$17 per ton, or less, at works

#### Attending Funerals on Skates. From Tid-Bits.

About fifty miles south of Berlin, in the Spreewalde, on the borders of Bohemia, funerals on the ice are of no uncomm occurrence. Every one is perfectly at home on skates. So the young men, skating, take the ropes attached to the sleigh on which the coffin is borne; the old men, on which the coffin is borne; the old men, women and children follow skating behind. The skates used are old-fashioned in character, tied with string. The men wear black coats and hats on such occasions, but the women vary their costume with white hats, scarfs and aprons. In Iceland the same mode prevails, except that snow shoes are used in lieu of skates. In Venice, all bodies are conveyed in boats to certain islands in the Adriatic, used as cemeteries. In Kamtchatka the dead are drawn to their graves on sleighs by dogs.

#### He Liked to Ring the Bell. From the Louisville Courier-Journal

A fistic encounter was threatened Friday afternoon in one of the new Preston, Main and 18th street electric cars between a conductor and a countryman from Indiana. countryman boarded the car at 7th and Main streets. The conductor collected his fare and took a position on the rear

of getting off. He laughed heartily when the building, but in this he failed, and he the car started, and again began to ring the electric bell. "Don't you know you are not allowed to ring that bell triless you want the car stopped?" asked the conductor, in a gruff

"I paid my fare," answered the other, "and I guess if k git any perticular enjoyment out of ringing yer old bell you haven't got any right to stop me."

With this the troublesome passenger
pressed two buttons to show that he was

pressed two buttons to show that he was not to be outdone. The conductor then seized him by the nape of the neck and ejected him from the car.

"This beats any town! I ever did see," said the farmer. "They talk about havin' new cars for comfort. I never did see one of them bells, and I just wanted to practice on them a little. That's what a feller gits, though, when he does try to improve himself and act like city folks."

Why England is Concerned Over

From the London Spectator. In this country, owing to the long use of a single standard, and some curious quality in the people which we do not quite understand, but which keeps them free of currency crazes, we could stand aloof from the whole question if we pleased, were it not for India; but then, Indian finance is a very serious matter. The Indian government is living on debased coin-tnat is, on a coin which has as a coin one value and as an article of commerce another That is a very dangerous position indeed, because if it ever comes to an end, and it is sure to come to an end some day, the government will be unable to pay its way, and India for some years, instead of being a self-supporting dependency, will be a cruelly costly one. We can put the matter straight slowly either by increasing indi-rect taxation—say on tobacco and sugar— or by a complete change in the method of government, now excessively costly; but in the interim the British taxpayer would have to supply the Indian deficit, that is, practically to give or to lend the mon wanted for the home charges. Those who see this grow extremely anxious, especially as the Indian expenditure is just now abnormally heavy, and as many of them are bimetallists, their fears tend to keep up the agitation, and consequently the dis-trust felt by all commercial classes in the future of Indian trade. The situation is, in fact, a bad, because an uncertain, one; and though we do not know that there is any remedy possible except waiting, for we cannot believe it practicable to establish a single gold standard in India and treat the rupee as a mere token, as we treat our own shilling, still on one point we are heartly with the capingt and the bankers who last week memorialized it. Let us do nothing till we know a little

more. It is a most dangerous thing to touch the currency of an empire at all, It is a most dangerous thing to but to touch it when the experts are unde out to touch it when the experts are unde-cided, when nobody sees with lerfect clear-ness the whole of the problem, and while we can get along without touching it, is midsummer madness. We quite see the danger which fresh developments may involve-this writer believes that it may volve—this writer believes that it may in India be very serious indeed—but the danger is less than the danger of acting rashly upon imperfect knowledge. The Indian plan of shutting the mints, and so making coin scarce, is in theory indefendable and in practice a monstrous expressible and in practice a monstrous expressible and in practice. sible and in practice a monstrous copres-sion on all who have hoardel silver; but it works in a way, and time is the first necessity of the situation. The Indian government is loaded with troubles as it is; it is controlled for the moment by men of only average ability, and to compel it to tackle another huge problem just when it is at its wits' ewd with one misfortune or is at its wits' end with one misfortune or another would be a most unjust as well as short-sighted proceeding. Let us wait. A great deal will be cleared up when we know the bottom price of silver—that is, the price at which it can be profitably extracted from the earth—and we do not know even that yet. There are people who believe that it must always pay to extract a metal worth fl.000 a ton, and that means that if silver fell to seven pence an ounce its extraction would continue to go on.

Storm Destroys Maj. Andree's Prison. From the New York Herald.

The "Seventy-six Stone House" at Tappan, the building in which Maj. John Andre was imprisoned before his execution on Andre Hill, on October 2, 1780, is a complete wreck. The storm has accomplished the work of ruin. The old house was built before the revolution, and during the period fore the revolution, and during the period of strife it was used as an inn, kept by Casparus Mabie, who did a good business. On September 28, 1780, Andre, guarded by a strong force of cavairy, commanded by Maj. Tallmadge, passed through Haverstraw and was confined in the "Seventy-six Stone House." On October 2, 1780, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he was taken to Andre Hill and executed as a spy.

Dr. J. H. Stephens of Tappan came into possession of the property in later years, and the place has since been visited by persons from many parts of the world.

It has been almost impossible for any one to enter the old house in late years, as Dr. Stephens refused admittance. He endeavgred to induce the state to purchase

seemed determined that no one should see its interior until it became state property. Some persons, in collecting historic data, have come hundreds of miles to see the building in which Andre was imprise but they all fared alike, and had to be con-tent with a view of the exterior.

#### BEET SUGAR.

Will It Pay the United States to Pro-

The world's stock of sugar, which on August 1, 1894, was 1,087,766 tons, had increased, by August 1, 1897, to 1,881,800 tons. In the face of such oversupply and of ruinous prices, the United States-the largest consuming country in the world-propses to establish the new industry and to produce its own sugar. With the experience of European countries in artificially fostering an industry to a point beyond the natural law of supply and demand, is it wise for us to enter upon a similar policy? With the present duty, ranging from 80 to 100 per cent, imposed for the purpose of protecting an industry that does not as yet, to any extent, exist, and with the experience our past sugar legislation—duties having been changed with nearly every incoming administration, and varying between 24 cents per pound on centrifugals to free raw sugars—will capital be attracted to the new industry? • • • Figures show that our · Figures show that our exports to those countries from which we uying sugar reach the enormous sum of \$219,708,653; and an analysis would the larger part of these exports to be of agricultural products. The importance of the sugar industry to these countries is in-dicated by the fact that of our total imports from them, more than 25 per cent is of this article. As the can sugar countries have, practically, only the United States and the English markets left to them, they would be involved in utter ruin, if the former should be lost to them. Under these circumstances circumstances, they would not be able to pay us for such purchases as they might wish to make, and the European countries, unable to sell us sugar, would turn their at-tention largely to the production of such

ing from us. If our farmers should produce beets at the sacrifice of their market for wheat, corn beef, pork products, etc., where would be their gain? With wheat at a dollar a bushel, little thought is given to the future. But we should not forget that the present scarcity in Europe is owing, partly, to the neglect of this industry abroad-to reduce plantings resulting from low prices in the past. While sugar sowings have increased, the sowings of wheat have been neglected. Now that conditions are reversed, will there not be a tendency abroad to increase the wheat sowings? And will not a policy of extreme protection, to stimulate the production of sugar in our country, react upon us abroad another year, when, encouraged by present high prices, our production of grain may be excessive and our producers most in need of foreign markets? These are questions to be carefully considered by both our statesmen and our investors; for if our proposed beet sugar industry be fostered to an unnatural growth through continued excessive government protection, our for-eign commerce may become involved in most serious complications and our farmers may be obliged to pass through another period of depressed prices for their pro-ducts, such as that from which they are

agricultural products as they are now tak-

#### just emerging. College Girls in Athletics.

From the Philadelphia Press. Field day was celebrated Saturday afternoon at the famous old Western College and Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, in true masculine style, and in a manner showing the emancipation of woman from sex bonds. A unique program was carried out by scores of girls clad in blouses and bloomers. The athletic grounds were crowded with women, no men being admitted. The ex-ercises were under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Barrows, instructor in physical training. There was a running high jump, a bicycle parade, progressive tennis cricket match and a basket ball game.

The general annual return of the British army for the year 1896, with abstracts for the years 1877 to 1896 inclusive, prepared by order of the commander-in-chief for the information of the secretary of state for war has been issued by the war office. It shows that up to January 1, 1897, the effective that up to January 1, 1897, the effective strength of the regular army of all ranks was 220,889, of whom 100,641 were at home, in Egypt, 4,711; 38,522 in the colonies, and 76,995 in India. The average number of men in the army during last year was 220,742, of whom 19,584 were cavalry, 37,307 artillery (3,898 horse, 14,075 field, 1,454 mountain and 71,586 garrison), 7,829 engineers, 5,851 colonial corps, 3,581 army service corps, 1,306 army ordnance corps, 2,699 medical staff corps and 573 army pay corps. The total number of recruits obtained last year was 28,532, of whom 27,670 were raised at home, and of this number 22,104 were raised in England, 2,825 in Scotland and 2,865 in Ireland. The average number of horses and mules last year was 26,504-14,603

# What A Chance

For Credit Buyers!

Tomorrow will be a day of irresistible bargains-all over the store!-Not only for the ladics-but for the men and the children as well. We shall make it "SURPRISE SATUR-DAY"-for all clothing buyers! These are a few of the prices that will keep our salespeople on the jump:

## Ladies' Cheviot Coats.

Made of fine blue and black cheviot-cut and latest fashion-the correct thing in every detall—a \$6 value — Special temperature for

cial tomorrow for ..... Credit Without Cost. Tailor-made Suits. Ladies' Natty Tailor-

#### black serge-full-width skirts, lined with percaline - jackets bound with velvet-fly frontlined with rhadame silk Sold about town for \$8.98

made Suits, in blue and

\$12-Tomorrow's price.

Seal Collarettes. Another money-saver for tomorrow's buyersseal-silk lined - full

Credit Without Cost.

#### ripple-high storm colripple—high storm collars—a \$6 value—To- \$2.98 morrow for ..... Credit Without Cost. Dressing Sacques.

Just 36 of them-made of genuine allwool elderdown — em-broidered edges—trimmed with satin ribbonnothing like the trashy

at 59c .- Our price to-

morrow .....

# Tomorrow Only.

We offer a brand new lot of fine Boucle Cloth Coats-fly front - high storm collar - faced with rhadame silk-

everybody's \$8 quality \$5.49 -Tomorrow only ..... Credit Without Cost

Fine Plush Capes. These are genuine Saltz Capes, made with full sweep — 20x120 inches—well lined—collar and front edged

#### the cash stores at \$10 \$6.98 Credit Without Cost.

with Thibet fur-point-

Brilliantine Skirts. Full five yards wide lined with perculineand bound with velvet -a rich bargain at the

#### wonder at tomorrow's \$1.39 Credit Without Cost.

Ladies' Wrappers. In fine pavy blue and white percale — waists separately lined—yokes h a n d somely trimmed with braid - full-width skirts-regular \$2 qual-

Come yourself-and bring the whole family-we are com-

73c.

New York Clothing House. 311 Seventh St.

49c.

plete credit outfitters. Credit without cost.

at home and 12,301 in India. As to religious denominations, there were 142,650 members of the Church of England, 14,683 Presbyterians, 11,453 Wesleyans, 2,536 other Protestants, 36,220 Roman Catholics, 2,634 Mahomedans, Hindus, 412, 2014 homedans, Hindus, etc., and 2,646 men whose religion is not reported.

BENZOLINE POWER

John of Groat's to Land's End on From the London Times.

Mr. Henry Sturmey of Coventry has just completed a successful journey upon an auto-car, which is probably the longest continuous tour yet made in the British Isles in such a conveyance. He started from John o' Groat's House on the 2d in

through, notwithstanding the fact that such elevations were crossed as the Ord of Caithness, the Grampian mountains, the Pass of Killiccrankie, Kirkstone pass into Ambieside, and the extremely hilly country between Exeter and Bodmin. Throughout the journey no break downs occurred, and all roads were traversed without trouble of any kind. Mr. Sturmey was accompanied by one servant and carried between 200 and 300 pounds of baggage, including a sufficiency of oil for the journey. The car used was of English manufacture, and was fitted with a four-horse power motor propelled by benzoline. Mr. Sturmey proposes to finish his tour by driving from Land's End to London along the south coast. through, notwithstanding the fact that

Gen. A. S. Weissert of Milwaukee, and Gen. Paul Vandervort of Omaha, each an from John o' Groat's House on the 2d instant, and, after traveling by easy stages varying from thirty-six to eighty-six miles per day, arrived at Land's End at 4:35 on Tuesday afternoon, having accomplished the journey of 920 miles at an average speed of just under ten miles per hour all

# A sale of wraps begins here | Sale in boys' department. | We've bought their sample

# cannot help complimenting ourselves upon the purchase of such fine

#### ever saw, and the slight soil doesn't make shoes, and you will, too, when you have looked upon them and know the them worth a cent less. They are in all sizes, and you get the choice of 50c. price we shall put on them.

a pair, in sizes 6 to 10—will be 121/2C.

Ladies' 2-clasp kid gloves, in red, tan, black and brown-shall go on sale 69c.

for a day......35c. the quality which sells around town at 35c.

3-inch Roman plaid ribbon, of extra quality-the regular 35c, value at other stores All-silk, satin and gros grain ribbon-3

Dr. Lyon's tooth powder will be 14c.

just for this day at ..... The regular 35c. and 40c. extracts-in all odors-will be offered tomorrow-in-21c.

the most stylish shoes that are made-and the very best.

town for \$1,75 shall go for this \$1.24